WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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CAPT. FREMONT.

A correspondent of the New York Mirror furnishes the following authentic and carefully preparated account of Capt. Fremont, of the U. S. Army, the celebrated explorer of Oregon and California:

Capt. Fremont, whose celebrated explorations in the farthest West are now the theme of universal applause; is a native of South Carolina, the son of a widow and the architect of his own fortunes. Left an orphan at four years of age, with a brother and sister younger than himself, his mother, until he was seventeen, provided for his support & education; at that age he began to provide for himself, and for those connected with him. For three years he tanght mathamatics, perfecting his own education, and giving all his earnings, beyond his necessary support, to his mother and the two younger children. At the age of twenty, his skill in mathamatics procured him employment in the railroad explorations undertaken by the State of South Carolina, to connect the Atlantic ocean and the Ohio river, at the two points of Charleston and Cincinnati, and this gave him occupation in the mountainous region of North Carolina and Tennessee, and first inured him to mountain life, and led him to commence the scientific observations of the heavens and earth, that he has since extended over so vast a field. While engaged in this business, an increase was made by Congress in some branches of the regular army. General Jackson was then President of the United States, and directed one-half of the new appointments to be taken from the class of citizens; and out of this class young Fremont obtained a place among junior officers of the Topographical Engineers. The wise and patriotic decision of Gen. Jackson opened the door for this appointment, but it required the merit of the applicant to obtain it. The Topographical corps is eminently scientific; and the young Fremont, never having been at the national Military Academy, had to stand an examination before he could be appointed. A board of eminent officers examined him. He stood the test of this severe ordeal. He triumphed in his examination; and thus won his way to a place which the enlighted patriotism of Jackson had laid open to the competition of friendless merit. This was a first fruit—a rich one—of having been a teacher of mathamatics. What an encouragement to young men who have to advance themselves by their own exertions!

No sooner was he appointed, than he went into active service in the field, and spent the first year in the Cherokee country, in the topographical surveys, (under Captain Williams,) which the apprehended hostilities of the southern Indians rendered necessary to the expected military operations. The next year he was sent as an assistant to the celebrated astronomer, Mr. Nicollet, to the valley of the upper Mississippi, and was engaged two years in that remote region in aiding that eminent savant in collecting the materials, verifying the facts, and instituting the seventy thousand meteorological observations upon which the great hydrographic and topographic map of Nicollet and Fremont was constructed, and from which so many publishers of maps have levied 'contributions,' without acknowledging the source from which they came. In 1842, Lieut. Fremont first became commander of a separate expedition, and explored the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, to the South Pass and Fremont's Peak; and the brief, modest, military and scientific report which he made of this exploration, immediately made his name known in Europe and America, as one of the distinguished explorers of the age. In 1842-'44, he went upon his great expedition to Oregon and North California; the report of which, published by order of Congress, is now attracting universal attention. In 1845, he has gone upon his third expedition, determined upon a complete military and scientific exploration of all the vast and almost unknown regions between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean, and between the Oregon river and the Gulf of California. This expedition is expected to continue near two years, and its successful result is looked to with the highest degree of interest by all the friends of science in America and in Europe.

Perhaps no man of his age, in any country, has gone through such an amount of labor and exertion of body and mind as Captain Fremont. From the age of twenty the canopy of Heaven has been his covering—the mountains and plains, the lakes and rivers, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico to the head of the Mississippi, have been his home.—His military *reconnaissance* in which he was engaged, became also scientific explanations; and geography, botany, geology, astronomy, meteorology, receive each as much attention from him as if each had been his sole pursuit. The fruits of all these researches are recorded in journals daily written in the field. Materials for maps and drawings are daily collected; a few months of office labor prepares all for publication, and without waiting to see any thing published, the impatient gentleman immediately sets off upon new expeditions.

Mathamatics are the favorite study of Captain Fremont, botany his favorite recreation; but all the sister sciences come in for a share of his attention, and the languages, both ancient and modern, are not neglected. Greek and Latin came with his school education. French and Spanish have been added; German is in a course of acquisition; and his whole life is divided between field labors and literary studies. His life is a pattern, and his success an encouragement to all the noble minded young men of America, who despising a life of sloth and ease, aspire to honorable distinction by their own meritorious exertions.—He is married to a daughter of Senator Benton, but looks to his own exertions, *not to senatoral influence*, for advancement and promotion. His widowed mother lives to see the fame, and to receive the support, of a son, left an orphan at four years of age, and beginning at seventeen to provide for himself, for her, and for a younger brother and sister.

Captain Fremont is light and slender in his person, very youthful in appearance as well as in fact, delicate in his features and wholly different from what would be looked for in the leader of such extended and adventurous expeditions. Mr. Wilkins, the Secretary of War, could hardly believe his own eyes when, in the fall of 1844, a modest looking youth, almost feminine in the delicacy of his person and features appeared before him, and reported himself as Lieutenant Fremont, just returned from the expedition to Oregon and North California. To see the leader of such an expedition, in the person of such a strippling, was a surprise from which the honorable Secretary could not recover himself, until after repeated interrogatories.

A. R. C.

Washington, Nov. 29, 1845.

SENATOR YULEE.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer gives the following account of the Senator from Florida, who recently had his name changed from *Levy* to the outlandish thing above:

"I have lately had the curiosity to ascertain from a friend, the cause of the recent change of Senator Levy's name to *Yulee;* which, as it embraces the history of a family who have, in a comparatively short time, passed through more singular vicissitudes than that of any other public man in the United States, I feel so strongly tempted to lay it before your readers, as to evercome my scruples in such cases. So here it is: His grand father, whose name was Yulee, was the First Councillor, or Grand Vizier, of the Emperor of Morocco of those days. The son of the Em peror engaged in a conspiracy against his father's life and authority, which it became the duty of the ancestor of Mr. Yulee to check and furnish; and in so doing, he was compelled to throw the Prince into prison. Shortly afterwards, and while the latter was in confinement, the old Emperor died, and his son went from the prison to the throne. His first acts were to cast his father's friend and adviser into the same dungeon, where he died shortly afterwards, and to order the confiscation of his estate. As the sovereign's will was the only law known in Morocco in such cases, the family, to save their lives, were forced to fly somewhere beyond the authority of the new Emporer, and chance favored them with an escape to Gibraltar. Soon afterwards, the father of Senator Yulee, then a young man, went to Cuba, and, changing his name to Levy, entered into commercial business. Mr. Y. was born in that Island, and came with his parent to this country about the time of the cession of Florida to the United States, as the world knows. He is, perhaps, the youngest man in the U. S. Senate, of which he is a most useful and promising member—notwithstanding the fact, that his grandsire was as staunch and phlegmatic an old Turk as ever sat cross legged or whiffed the houka.

THE WIND.

BY PHAZMA.

A child once said to his father, as it felt the play of the morning breeze through its waving ringlets, 'Father, where does the wind come from?'

'From heaven,' said the father.

'And where does it go to?'

'It goes back to heaven, again, my child, and again to earth returns. It is the breath of the Great Spirit of beneficence, from whom we receive all happiness and all joy. Changing seasons are ordained to make the earth happy and beautiful for us, and then we are breathed upon as is most conducive to our good. Have you not sometimes wished it would be always summer?'

'Yes, father.'

'And at another time sighed that winter were not always?'

'Yes, father.'

'Then you must see that the Ruler of the seasons knows better than yourself what is best for you, as your own wishes were inconsistent.'

'Yes, father, I see now.'

'The wind, my dear son—the far-roaming spirit of the wide universe—is ever near us and hovering ov'r us. It kisses the sick man's temple, and the suffering invalid lifts up his eye in hope. It plays with the breathing of the sinless infant and weaves smiles upon its dimpled cheek. It is the escence of life and breath, & you my boy, are inhaling it. You know you did not make it, yet you feel that it is necessary for your very life—that without it you would fall down and expire; then, where does the wind come from, son?'

'From heaven, father.'

'Yes, from heaven, and it comes to bless the earth. Were there no wind, my son this beautiful world would be a stagnant waste, and yon arched sky, now so magnificently adorned by the rising sun, would change to some wild and strange confusion.'

'Does not the wind whisper, father?'

'Yes, child; you may learn to converse with it, and it shall tell you of its errand to earth. Pause when the lonely airs are calling stilly music from leaf and bough in summer eventime, watch as the stars peep forth, and the wind shall whisper to your heart of heaven.'

'Does not the wind howl, father?'

'Yes, boy; and then it tells the grandeur and the might of the Omnipotence. If you have learned to joy in its balmy breathing, you must also know the great strength and glory of the wind. Is it not wonderful my son? Even as this infant rivulet beneath us (upon which that dancing sun-beam has just alighted piercing the leafy forest shade above rolls on and on, miles, leagues, and far away still swelling, rising, deepening, until at last it plunges into the vast desert of water that rolls around the globe,) so can this gentle west wind, now so soft, rouse into a louder voice, start into a rage and terror, and fright the land and lash the ocean with the tornado's wild and shricking anger!'

'It is wonderful, father.'

'And it is wise my son; and we must believe so though we may not understand why it is so.—Yes; the wind now sporting with the leaves around, may tear these rooted trees from the firm earth, drive them like feathers along the land, dash off the mountain cone, and whirl it into a vale prostrate cities, and turn the course of the seas! Is it not wonderful?'

'Wonderful, father!'

'Then, where does the wind come from, my son?'

'From heaven, father!'

A Learned Dog.—The London papers announce the arrival in that city from Paris of a remarkably trained dog, who is a perfect master of pantominic action, and who, though he cannot speak, can read and write and lay out a table better than any waiter. This wonderful dog *performed* fifty nights successively at the Olympic Circus in Paris, in '*Le Chien des Pyreness.*' He is a shepherd's dog, trained by Mr. Wallens, who has long been celebrated in Europe as the most accomplished instructor of the canine race.—As an actor, a late London journal says that 'he knows his part perfectly, and he thoroughly enters into the spirit of it. He has studied it; he has reasoned on it; he shows his thoughts and his actions, and the expression of his features; he is a perfect master of pantomine. He does all but speak, has more than once saved human life, and, in 1835, the Belgian government rewarded with medal of honor his instructor, Mr. Wallens, for having by the aid of Emile, (the dog,) saved the life of a person who had fallen into the river Escaut at Ghent. Like all true geniuses, Emile is the most modest and kindhearted of mortals: to the learning of the sage he adds the simplicity and playfulness of the infant. The petted of society, he is not its spoiled child! for whatever may have been the case in bygone years, Emile has not now the slightest approach to puppyism about him.—He is indeed, *Le Roi des Chiens.*'

Singular Affection in a Dog.—The Licking Valley Register, published at Covington, Ky., gives the following instance of canine attachment to an annimal not of its own species:

'There is a dog which has become so attached to a cow that he follows her day after day and rests with her night after night, never leaving but constanly and bravely protecting her from all molestation. He will permit nothing to approach her in any but a friendly manner. On one occasion several dogs attacked this object of his affection, and it was really amusing to see with what resolution and boldness he defended her against the aggressions of his fellows. After he had vanquished his foes he raised himself on his posterior legs and placing his fore-legs around her neck, caressed her most fondly.'

Walter Scott said seriously, in his prography, 'Through every part of my literary career I have felt pinched and hampered at my own ignorance.'

THE RIGHT KIND OF A WIFE.

A New York editor says he had an introduction last week, to the heroine of the following sketch:

Mr. ——, a merchant now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in rather an extravigant style, was in the habit every Monday morning of giving his wife a certain sum of money for table, and other household expenses of the week.—He never mentioned his business to his wife, and she deeming him sufficiently capable of attending to his own affairs never inquired into them. About ten years after their marriage, through some slight mismanagement, and the rascality of his confidential clerk, Mr. —— suddenly broke, and his fall was mentioned, sympathizingly, on 'Change, and like all such matters, there all sympathy ended. The merchant kept the affair a secret, and the first intimation the lady had of it, was by a paragraph in the 'Ledger.' Shortly after dinner was over on the day of the discovery of the startling fact Mrs. —— requested her husband to remain in the parlor a few moments, as she had something to say to him. She then left the room, hurried up stairs, and shortly afterwards returned, with a splendidly bound Bible in her hand.—Handing it to her husband, she said:—'George, the day after our marriage you gave me this book, as a token of our love, and as a rich fountain to look to in the day of trouble. Its pages have been precious to me; and as your brow looks sad to-day, I now return it to you, that you may glean from it some consolation in the hour of gloom.' She then left the room.

The merchant opened the book carelessly, and a bank bill fell out. He picked it up, and glanced at its face—it was a $10 bill. He opened the book again and another note of the same amount was before him. He opened it at the first page, and continued to find an X between every two leaves, till he arrived at the book of Revelations. He was saved—could again commence business, and had a capitol of $9000 to begin with!

He rang the bell—a servant appeared.

'Request your mistress to come to me immediately,' said the merchant.

The lady appeared, entering the room with something between a tear and a smile.

'Kate! Kate! where did you procure all this money?'

'"Tis the weekly savings of your household expenses for the last ten years,' was the modest reply. 'Every week I put ten out of the twenty dollars which you gave me, into our Bible bank, that when the day of trouble came upon us, we should have something to save us from the wolf.'

'But why put it in the Bible, Kate?'

'Because it is a good bank, and one which will not suddenly break,' replied the lady.

'You are an angel, Kate,' cried the delighted husband, clasping her to his heart.

And so she is. Does any one doubt it? There are thousands of such angels, despite of the railings of our miserable woman slandering bachelors.

PUNNING EXTRAORDINARY.

Dan Rice, the clown, had a benefit in Baltimore a few evenings ago, at which it was announced that a silver cup would be presented to the author of the best conundrum. The prize was awarded to the first of the following which were presented on the occasion:—

Why will the winner of the goblet be performing a feat that will throw Herr Alexander in the shade? Because he will extract *silver* from *Rice.*

Why is a boy that gambles like a man just recovering from the small pox? Because he is a *little better.*

Why is the course pursued by Mr. Calhoun on the Oregon question, like Oregon itself? Because it borders on the *Pacific.*

Why is a stable like the Senate of the United States? Because there is a great deal ot neighing *(naying)* there.

Why is Dan Rice to-night like a man taking the temperance pledge? Because he gives up the *cup* for his own *benefit.*

Why is President Polk on the Oregon question like a frightened rat? Because he goes for the *whole* (hole.)

Why is the beneficiary to-night, *unlike* certain fluctuations in trade? Because one is the *flour Rice* and the other the *rises* of *flour.*

Why do husbands now-a-days dislike their wife's to go abroad? Because they never leave their homes without a *bustle.*

Why are ladies bustles' like Sir Walter Scott's Novel's? Because they are fictitious tales founded on reality.

Why is flour like the earth? Because it is *ground.*

Why is the mourning head dress of a young widow like the emblem of Freedom? Because it is the Cap of Liberty.

Matter of Taste.—Some recent philosopher says that it does not look well, for any body's daughter to walk the streets in December in kid slippers, and laced so cruelly tight, that her cheeks turn to the color of moonlight.

Treatment of a Patriot in Prussia.

In 1812 and 13, when Prussia was humbled to the dust before the armies of Napoleon, the celebrated poet Arndt, was one of the few patriots who braved all dangers to recover the freedom of his country. He and some others boldly went forth among the different states, notwithstanding the numerous spies who were creeping about in all directions, and exhorted the people to rise in the cause of liberty. Arndt, by his spirit touching songs & eloquence was especially the means of rousing his countrymen, and this he did at the risk of his life. It was now that the king promised to give his people a constitution and representation, and this he solemnly repeated at the Congress of Vienna. The Prussians flew to arms with enthusiasm.—When peace was restored the people naturally expected the ratifications of all these promises. Arndt and the other patriots who had saved the throne, lived in daily hopes; and meantime they opposed themselves to the spread of the French manners and customs, adopted the old German manner and customs, talked loudly and happily of noble things to come. Frederick William III., however remained silent: there were no signs of the fulfilment of his promises. Arndt and his fellow-patriots continued to live in full hopes, and declared aloud their full expectations. Suddenly in 1819, a body of police was despatched in all directions, and the patriots were arrested. Arndt, who was at the time, a professor of the University of Donna, was seized, his house taken possession of by the police, his papers and letters carried off, his room sealed up, and himself thrown into prison.

He was tried for high treason. But, though they tried all means, no such thing could be proved, and he was acquitted.—He was never informed upon what grounds he was arrested. He returned to his University and resumed his lectures. But a letter speedily came from the minister forbidding him to lecture, yet ordering that his salary as a proffessor should be continued. He could obtain no satisfactory explanation for this treatment. It was great injury to his future prospects in all worldly respects, because he was prevented from the student's fees. Arndt took to cultivating his garden, and educating his children. In this state he remained till the accession of the present king, in 1840, when, by an 'act of grace,' the poet was restored to full liberty for the exercise of his powers.—But, meantime he had lost all the arrears of the student's fees for that long period, which would have enabled him to leave good profits of industry to his children.—These 20 years were clearly the period for the harvest of life. Nearly all that had gone before he had been laboriously fitting himself for his office, and then down comes the iron bar upon the very midway of his mortal course.

Arndt bitterly felt the injustice of his previous treatment, for which no compensation was made; nor did it teach him prudence, for at an evening party a few years ago, when a friend was congratulating him upon his restoration, Arndt, who was standing close within the hearing of a Prussian prince, slapped his friend significantly upon the shoulder and answered aloud, 'Ah my dear boy, the murder *was* committed: I am pardoned in my grave.' But although the direct grounds of his arrest and trial for high treason had never been stated, an accidental circumstance, some years since, brought it to light. The grounds were the discovery of a certain letter among his papers, which letter was evidently a reply to some communication of his on the subject of the promised constitution. And who does the reader imagine this treasonable letter came from? *It was from the late king himself.* Yet the poet, now in very advanced years, had no redress, except to be allowed to prosecute his labors as a professor.

Jerrold's Magazine.

What is good Farming?—The best and most pithy definition we ever heard of good farming, was given by Mr. Kane, at a late agricultural meeting in Dorsetshire, England. He said, he fed his land before hungry, rested it before weary, and weeded it before foul.

Cloves are the unexpanded flower bud of the Clove tree. They are gathered in October and November, before they open, and when they are still green; they are then exposed to smoke for some days, and dried in the sun.

'You are from the country, are you not, sir?' said a dandy clerk in a book-store to a homely dressed quaker who had given him some trouble.

'Yea.'

'Well, here's an essy on the Rearing of calves.'

'That,' says Aminidab, as he turned to leave the store, 'thee had better present to thy mother.'

The orange, lime, and other trees of the citron kind, in some parts of the Island of Cuba, are perishing by the ravages of a small insect.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 27, 1846.

SMALL POX.

Two cases of this disease have occurred in Wilmington, one a negro woman and the other a white child of about three years old. Both the cases are now out of danger. Indeed the negro is almost well, and the child is rapidly recovering. Both cases have occurred at one point. The disease has not spread, nor is there any fears that it will. We would say to our friends in the country, that they need not be deterred from coming to Wilmington from any rumours which may be circulated about the disease. What we have stated are the facts, and the citizens of the place entertain no fears about the spread of the disease.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

The birth-day of George Washington will never cease, so long as a spark of the noble and patriotic spirit which animated himself and his glorious compeers remains with the American people, to bring with its annual return feelings of deep and heartfelt gratitude to Providence, who gave to America this illustrious name—veneration and respect for the almost God-like virtues which adorned his character, and high and holy aspirations after the excellence of life which his glorious and eventful career so pre-eminently illustrated. Nor is there any feature in our national character, which we would so much deplore as the failure, on the part of the living generation, to do grateful homage to the memory of the father of his country and the benefactor of his race. The twenty-second of February, then, we trust will ever continue to be celebrated as a day of grateful rejoicing with the American people. When its yearly return ceases to excite any mark of respect or regard, then, indeed, may we look for the prostration of every thing that is sacred and valuable in the character of our now happy republic.

The TWENTY-SECOND, this year, happening on Sunday, its celebration, as a matter of course, took place on the day following, Monday, the 23d. Early on that morning, the *Clarendon Horse Guards*, our beatiful volunteer corps, of which Wilmington is so proud, turned out in strength, accompanied by the Major General and Staff of the 45th Regiment of Militia, in full uniform. We never saw the "Guards" look better. Their uniform, of which we have spoken before, is rich and brilliant in the extreme. As we gazed upon them with delight, we thought what a noble defence, in times of emergency, would such brave and enthusiastic citizen soldiers be; and how much it is the duty of the community, by their kindly and approving regards, to foster and stimulate the praiseworthy spirit of which the "Guards" is the offspring.

At three o'clock the "Guards," together with several invited guests, sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided by Mr. Christian, of the Carolina Hotel. This was a glorious meeting of kindred spirits. Good humor, good wit, song and sentiment, not forgetting the generous wine cup, circulated freely around the board. Every person seemed pleased and joyous, and all went off "merry as a marriage bell." We congratulate the "Guards" upon the happy and decorous manner in which the dinner party was conducted. May each and every one of that glorious band live to see many similar returns of this happy day.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The new Tariff Bill has not yet been introduced into the House of Representatives, nor indeed has it yet been finally adjusted by the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Walker's Bill, prepared for the use of the Committee, has not as yet been printed, nor will it, we suppose, until it is reported to the House. Mr. Walker's Bill rejects all minimum and specific duties, the most objectionable features of the Act of 1842. In the new Bill the duties throughout will be laid ad valorem. This is the only fair and just way in which they can be laid. There are some features in the new Bill which we do not like. For instance, Tea, Coffee, and Salt, are to be admitted duty free; (but before we would comment on this, we would state that this is merely the project of the Secretary, and has not yet been finally acted on by the Committee of Ways and Means.) Now it is true, that if any articles are to be admitted free of duty, there are none which we think better entitled to the exemption than these three; but we are amongst those who think that all articles should bear a portion of the national taxes. True, Coffee has become almost a necessary of life, as well as salt, but this we think is no good reason why it should be ranged amongst the free articles. What is the effect of admitting them and other articles duty free? Why, as a matter of course, a higher tax must be collected out of other imported articles. For instance, Iron, by the new project of Mr. Walker, is to pay a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem. Well, now, would it not be better to make Coffee pay a portion of this duty and thereby reduce the price of Iron to the farmer? or is there any good reason why Tea should pay no duty, and Sugar should be taxed? None we think. We are of the opinion that every article and every class of consumers should pay their proportionate share of the national taxes. But it is a useless work to go into detail until the bill is reported to the House, from the Committee. Then we will examine its features.

WHAT IS THE COMMITTEE DOING?

We would like to know what the Democratic Central Committee are doing. Have they come to any determination as to who they will recommend to the Democracy as the candidate for Governor? We see from public meetings in some of the upper counties, that Walter F. Leak, Esq., is recommended in that part of the State as a suitable standard-bearer for the party. Mr. Leak is a sound Democrat and an able man, and should he be selected, we will do battle with our whole might, little though it may be, for him. At any rate, we think it is high time that the Central Committee were speaking out. Let them give us the name of a good sound Democrat, and we have no doubt but that the Democracy of North Carolina will make a long and a strong pull to elect him.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE;
It must and will be Democratic.

It only requires the Democratic party in North Carolina to rally their whole strength in the coming campaign, in order to ensure a Democratic Legislature next winter. Every thing is in our favour. The Whig party literally "used itself up" during the last session. The case of the Senator from Onslow, the most ruthless and foul piece of partizan tyranny which has ever disgraced a legislative body in this State, is fresh on the minds of the people. They have not forgotten—they never can forget it. Every day that dawns upon us is shedding new light upon the real interests of the people of this State; and every day witnesses the disolution, link by link, of the shackles in which Federalism has bound her during the last ten years. Let our friends look to the elections of August last, as a proof of this. Then was demonstrated that the popular voice of the State was thoroughly democratic; and there is no man of any observation, no matter to what party he may belong, who has attentively scanned the political horizon since that period, who will not say that the Republican party is daily gaining strength, not only in this State, but all over the Union. How can it be otherwise? The principles which she teaches, when understood by the people, must ever meet with a warm response from the heart of every Republican.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE MUST BE DEMOCRATIC. We call, then, upon the Democratic party in each county, early to make their selection of candidates for that body. We call upon them to organize. Above all, we call upon them to be united and harmonious—to bring out their strongest men and work, work, work, for their election. This is all that is necessary to ensure success. We ask our friends to recollect, that there will be a seat in the Senate to fill next winter. That seat is now occupied by Willie P. Mangum, the incarnation of Federalism. We ask them to remember this, and let it add vigor to every blow they aim at whiggery. Let them, then, commence the campaign with earnestness and a determination to carry the day. This is all that is necessary to ensure success.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We have devoted a large space in our columns this week to the foreign news brought by the Cambria, and think, that in so doing, we have done the best for our patrons. The news is important, as we think it goes far to put the war fever to rest. The tone of the English people is decidedly pacific. Our readers will recollect that whenever we spoke of the Oregon question, during the last six months, we predicted that it would be amicably settled—that England would not go to war with the United States if she could possibly avoid it; and that most likely she would, "on mature reflection," be glad to accept Mr. Polk's proposition of the 49th degree. These were our predictions, and we now feel almost certain that they will be verrified. The conciliatory tone of the British press—the anxious desire expressed by Her Majesty in her speech to Parliament tend to confirm us in this opinion. The news is also important, extremely important, in a commercial point of view. Sir Robert Peel, the Premier, proposes to modify the English tariff on the broadest free trade principles. This is a matter of the highest importance to the United States, whose great staples will, should this scheme go into operation, meet with a largely increased market in the British isles.

On the 23d ult., in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to questions of Lord John Russell, in reference to that portion of the Queen's speech which relates to the foreigh relations of the country, (England,) let fall the following sentences from his place:

Sir Robert Peel—With reference to the question just put by the noble lord, not foreseeing that he would put it, I am not at present prepared to give him an answer, and have therefore to crave that he will postpone his question until another time. On the subject of the Oregon territory, I have to state that a proposal was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the United States, to Mr. Pakenham, and the proposal so made suggested a divison of the territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted, I cannot say.

Mr. Pakenham thought that the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn.—This is the state of the negotiation at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the proposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham; I have the greatest respect for his talents and the greatest confidence in his judgement, yet I must say that it would have been better had he transmitted that proposal to the home government for their consideration, and if found in itself unsatisfactorily, it might possibly have formed the foundation for a further proposal. (Hear.)

The leading presses and leading men in France think that there will be no war between England and the United States about the Oregon territory. That portion of Mr. Polk's message which rebuked France for her interference in the Texan negotiation, has been noticed and commented on at length in the French Chambers. Mr. Guizott in the course of a long speech, evidently in reply to Mr. Polk's message, boldly declares that in Texan affairs France did nothing that was wrong—that she would interfere in the same way tomorrow. M. Guizot further took occasion to state, even in the event of a war between the United States and Great Britain, France would remain entirely neutral. He said that he made this statement as he thought it would have some influence on both parties, particularly on the war party in the United States. For our own part we don't see that this would influence the United States one iota. The policy of the United States is not to go to war with any country, unless in defence of her honor or her rights. When these are invaded or attacked we think she will not fail, with her whole heart and soul, to defend them, even should France threaten us as a foe instead of declaring her neutrality. This, we think, is the feeling in the United States, and we think that the French Minister might have spared himself the trouble of making his grand flourish about his government holding itself aloof in the event of a contest between this country and England.

LOUISIANA.

The great and glorious result of the recent elections in this State, must inspire the heart of every democrat throughout the union with sincere pleasure. All the executive offices are in the hands of good Democrats. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic, by decided majorities. The speakers of both the Senate and House of Representatives are good sound Democrats. In a word, the State is all Democratic. This is glorious and exhibits another proof, that the administration of Jas. K. Polk is growing stronger and stronger with the people every day. We learn that the Democratic members of the Legislature, have held a caucus, and Mr. Downs, United States District Attorney, has been selected as the Democratic candidate for the place of United States Senator, to fill the place of Barrow, Whig, whose term expires on the fourth of March 1847.

CONGRESS.

Owing to the fact that we have crowded our columns with other matters, we have little space to devote to Congressional proceedings this week. Indeed nothing of very striking importance has been transacted in that body during the week. In the Senate, the Oregon notice question has continued to be discussed to the exclusion of almost every thing else. From reading the dedate in this body, we are more convinced that the resolution to give the notice will pass both branches of Congress, than we were by the incidental discussions of the Oregon question which have hitherto sprung up in the Senate. The House is engaged principally in Committee of the whole, in discussing the various appropriation bills. Up to last dates the Committee of Ways and Means had not reported the new Tariff bill. It was expected that it would in a few days. As soon as it makes its appearance, we shall endeavor to place its leading features before our readers.

MEXICAN NEWS.

We refer to the letter of our intelligent Texan Correspondent which will give our readers a clear idea of the movements, &c. of our Texan army. We have also received the Texas Corpus Christi Gazette, extra, from which we extract the following items of Mexican news. Our correspondent, in a private note, says that we ought not to rely implicitly on the news contained in the Gazette; for that the rumours are so multifarious and contradictory with regard to Mexican movements, that it is impossible to gather, with any degree of correctness, the truth. Below we give the items as we find them in the Gazette:

Since the Gazette of this morning was issued, we have received important information by special dispatch, from the City of Mexico, and the country bordering upon the Rio Grande. We hasten to lay before the public such portions of news as are most interesting in the present position of affairs. We have papers from the City of Mexico to the 21st of January, and letters from the Rio Grande to the 7th of February.

The Hon. Mr. Slidell left the City of Mexico to return to the United States on the 17th of Jan'y. The passport for which he applied, was refused him by the Government, but he was furnished with an escort to Vera Cruz. The passport was refused upon the ground that he was not a *special minister* of the United States for the *settlement* of the *affairs* of *Texas*—his appointment being that of a Minister *Plenipotentiary*, which was in violation of the agreement made with Herrera's Government to receive a *special* Minister for a *special* purpose only.

On the 14th of January, the Minister of War issued an order for all the unattached officers (oficiales sueltos) in depot, to repair immediately to the frontier, and join the army concentrating upon the Rio Grande for the defence of their national rights in Texas. The present number of these officers is about 5,000. These alone are sufficient to officer an army of 100,000 men.

On the same day, a circular order was issued by the Minister of the Interior, to the Governors of Department or States, that all the ancient presidial cavalry, regular troops about 3,000 strong, should be immediately mustered into service for the invasion of Texas, and defence of the Rio Grande.

On the 15th of January, Gen'l Paredes issued a circular order to all the Governors of States, that within forty days from that date, they shall furnish the necessary quota of men, to fill up the Army of Invasion to a war complement—60,000 men. The present army does not exceed 40,000. The troops now at the Capital are constantly drilled with a view to act in large bodies.

We have received the official Proclamation of Gen. Francisco Majia, to the troops under his command at Matamoros, dated January 17th, which breathes hostility to the United States.

We have just seen a new and improved Lamp for burning Camphine, manufactured by B. Murphy & Co., of Philadelphia. We have seen this Lamp in operation, and we can pronounce it so far as our knowledge goes, the best of the kind we have yet seen. It is so constructed, that it cannot be made by any carelessness to smoke. It also burns out all the Camphine, hitherto the great desideratum in this species of Lamp. Mr. Murphy, the patentee of the Lamp says, that if it is not as good at the end of twelve months, as when new, he will furnish a new Lamp. He has a variety of these Lamps, at Shaw's Drug Store, where we advise those who are in need of such articles, to call and examine for themselves. Mr. Murphy, also manufactures Lamps for Churches, &c., and we learn taat his style of Lamps for this purpose is much admired in the northern cities.—

☞Call at Shaw's Drug Store.☜

One Month Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAM SHIP CAMBRIA, AT BOSTON,

Great progress of Free Trade in England—Sir Robert Pell's Financial Scheme—Pacific tone of England on the Oregon Question, &c.

From our Northern exchanges we collate the following summary of the highly important and gratifying news which the arrival of the Cambria brings to our shores. The Cambria arrived at Boston on Wednesday night, the 18th inst., with one month's later dates—that is, up to the 4th instant, inclusive.

The news brought out by the Cambria is deeply interesting to the American people. We will, therefore, offer no apology for devoting a considerable space in this week's Journal to a summary of its most imporant items.

The meeting of Parliament and the Queen's speech, and the remarks of Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell in relation to the foreign affairs of Great Britain, particularly with the United States, gives a very favorable complexion to the Oregon Question. *Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell condemn the course pursued by Mr. Pakenham on the Oregon question, particularly his refusal of the offer of Mr. Buchanan, without submitting it to the consideration of his government.*

Lord John Russell is decidedly opposed to the increase of the army and navy of Great Britain, and says that the only need of any increase is the increase in the possessions of that government.

The reduction of duties on American produce proposed by Sir Robert Peel, meets with much favor, and is expected to increase the business of the manufacturing districts very much.

The accounts of the various markets are of the most favorable character, and cannot but have a very favorable effect upon the prices of American produce in our markets.

The London money market was rather tight, and the quotations for stocks tended downwards.

Lord Morpeth has given his name to a document prepared by the Peace Society, recommending addresses from merchants and other classes in this country, to similar classes in the United States, in favor of perpetual amity, and the reference of all points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of disinterested nation.

Increase of the Army.—It is currently rumored in military circles, that the army will be increased 14,000 men, by the addition of two companies to each infantry, and two troops to each cavalry regiment. Three commissioned officers, a captain, and two subalterns, will be appointed to each of these companies and troops

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times, Feb. 4.

The steamship Cambria, commanded by our excellent and esteemed friend, Captain Judkins, takes out to-day the most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of Great Britain. Sir Robert Peel—England's powerful and brilliant Minister—has developed his future commercial policy. It is at once simple and comprehensive; and under its operation the exchange of commodities between this country (England) and the United States will be carried to an extent, and will be mutually productive of advantages, greater, to quote not irreverently, the words of the sacred volume—"than the eye hath yet seen, or the heart hath conceived." The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free trade—repudiates all protection for commerce, manufactures and agriculture; admits corn, duty free, at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscilliate between four and six shillings per quarter, and at once admits Indian corn and buck-wheat free of all duty whatever.

Great Britain, at the present moment, is in a blaze of excitement, men talk and think of nothing else; they have set their heart upon securing the great fiscal scheme, for the regeneration of the country, which the Premier has laid before Parliament, and they desire to curtail the period fixed for the total extinction of the corn laws. The friends of peace and progression, on this side of the water, hope—earnestly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will bind America to us by the ties of amity, brotherhood and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren waste will give way to more liberal, civilized and comprehensive views.

The immediate effects of the new tariff on the most prominent articles of American exports we have noticed elsewhere. Altogether the subject in its phases, is the most important that ever crossed the Atlantic since the introduction of ocean navigation; and all that is now wanting is for the Government and people of the United States to meet us in a kindred spirit, and in the true spirit of commerce and of friendship, forget the past, and run a generous race of mutual happiness and prosperity for the future.

The Queen's Speech.—Our readers are aware that at the opening of Parliament, the Sovereign of England deliver to that body a short address, which is termed the King's, or the Queen's speech, as the case may be. This address is generally short but comprehensive. We think we cannot do any thing which will please our patrons more, than to give it at length. It was delivered at the opening of Parliament, in the following words:

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It gives me great satisfaction to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice. I continue to receive from my allies, and from other Foreign Powers, the strongest assurance of the desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country. I rejoice that in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and thro' the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottomon Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquility of the East. For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavoring to effect a pacification of those States. The Convention concluded with France, in the course of last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two Powers on the coast of Africa.

It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world. I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the U. States in respect to the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The Estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although, I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our Naval and Military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—I have observed with deep regret, the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland.—It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life; and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime. I have to lament that, in consequence of the failure of the potatoe crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been affected, has prevailed to the utmost extent in Ireland. I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity, and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose, as may require the sanction of the Legislature.

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend Commerce, and to stimulate domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory, and the relaxation of protective, duties.—The prosperous state of the Revenue, the increased demand for labor, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favor of the course you have pursued. I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles in which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other contries to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers.

Any measure which you may adopt for affecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country. I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare. It is my earnest prayer that with the blessings of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts of the great body of my people.

It is said that Her Majesty emphasised these portions of the speech which spoke of the continuance of peace, and the reduction of the Tariff.

An address to the Throne as the custom is, was immediately moved, which in all respects echoed the sentiments of the speech.

From this speech of the Queen, which in reality speaks the sentiments of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues in the Cabinet, our readers will see that the tone of the English nation is pacific, and that the just and eternal doctrines of free trade, are now, for the first time in centuries, almost in the ascendant in Great Britain.

The Oregon Question.—Below we give a couple of short extracts from Sir Robert Peel's speech in the House of Commons, on the 23d ult. These remarks were in reply to a question of Mr. Hume, about the course which ministers would pursue in the present aspect of the Oregon question. Sir Robert Peel said:

I never entertained the slightest apprehension that any contrast between the language employed in her Majesty's speech in reference to those unfortunate disputes that still prevail between this country and America, and that which has been used by the Chief Magistrate of the United States, would have been made in this House. I never thought that that could have been mistaken or misrepresented. We have no hesitation in announcing our sincere desire, for the interest of this country, for the interests of the United States, and for the interests of the civilized world, in continuing to strain every effort which is consistent with national honor, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes. (Hear.)

I never had any apprehension that our intentions or language would be misrepresented; and the speech which the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume,) the uniform and consistent advocate for the strictest economy, has just made, confirms, me that my anticipations will not be disappointed. (Cheers.) And if my proposal which her Majesty's Government may feel it to be their duty to make for the maintenance of essential rights, or of the national honor, shall be repsonded to and supported by this House, then let me not be mistaken. I think it would be the greatest misfortune if a contest about the Oregon between two such powers as England and the United States could not, by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honorable and satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.)

Peel's Financial Scheme.—On the 27th ult., Sir Robert Peel introduced his new financial scheme, and entered into an elaborate explanation of its various bearings, in a speech of four hours length.

This scheme proposes an almost radical change in the British tariff. It is said also by the English papers, that he will be able to carry this great financial change through during the present session of Parliament.

From the late English Journals we take the following extracts touching the new policy of the Premier.

For the reduction on tallow, on paper hangings, on soap and candles, on boots and shoes, on foreign spirits, on clover and other seeds, on provisions, (fresh and salted) on vegetables, on foreign made carriages, we must refer to our ample report of the speech itself in another column. We can do little more than indicate in this place, *currente calamo*, the primary heads of the scheme. Sugar—that great article of Celestial produce, which next to the corn laws, has been most virulently assailed on account of the tenacity to which the Minister has clung in screening it from competition—is still to be more or less protected.—Slave-grown sugar he still regarded as an abomination; but the duty on foreign free labor sugar is to be reduced 3s. 6d. per cent.—The Corn laws he proposes to abolish totally and unconditionally, on the first of February, 1849, and in the meantime a modified sliding scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence. * * * * * *

For instance when the price of corn is under 38s., the duty will be 10s.; when above 48s. and under 40s., 9s., and so on, the duty declining 1s., with a rise in the price of a 1s., until the price reaches 63s., when a permanent duty of 4s., is to take place, in order to propitiate the landlord class, sums of money are to be advanced by government for the improvement of agriculture. * * * *

In a word, the new scheme is as near an approximation to the principles of free trade as can be safely consistent with the policy of a country which has its credit to support, and the interest of an overwhelming national debt to pay. Sir Robert Peel has acknowledged the principle that duties ought to be levied for revenue and not for protection, and his future policy, it is clear, will be directed to that end. But it would be too much to assume that he can carry out the new course of action on which he has now entered without a struggle and a desperate struggle too, with the powerful interests which believe themselves to be jeorpardised. The protectionists are boiling with fury, and the language recently held in the House of Lords by the Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham, indicate the fierce passions which sway the breasts of British landlords towards the most clear-headed practical statesman of his age.

Looking at the question in every point of view, taking into account the present position of parties, the advent of a new election; the flush of triumph which mantles the cheeks of the Free traders, the gloom and anger which reign in the faces of the Protectionists—viewing the state of the registry, the condition of the food market, our relations with the United States, the absence of an excitement except on the great question of free trade—we arrive at the conclusion, not only that Sir Robert Peel will pass his new tariff triumphantly, but that he will do it the PRESENT PARLIAMENT!

Mr. King and Mr. Guizot.—Mr. King, the American Minister at the Tuilleries, has been drawn into correspondence with M. Guizot, for the purpose of rebutting a charge preferred against him by the London Times, of garbling the views of the French government on the subject of Texas, and producing thereby the explosive missive in the President's message, which has caused such a sensation in France, and such protracted discussions in the Chambers.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

United States and Great Britain.—The European Times of the 4th inst. says:—"The commercial intelligence which goes out by this packet is necessarily of a meagre and unsatisfactory kind. A state of transition is, of all others, the most unfavorable for the requirements of trade for the uncertainty which preceeds the change unhinges the operations alike of buyer and seller, of exporter and importer.

The New policy of the United States, as indicated in the report of the American Secretary of the Treasury, has commanded much attention in the British Parliament. Sir Robert Peel spoke highly of the report in the great speech in which he introduced the new Tariff; and subsequently, at the request of Lord Monteagle, the government consented to reprint the document, and place it on the tables of both houses of Parliment—an honor which was probably never awarded to any similar document before. All these facts prove the desire which the British governmet has to make our future relations with the United States as amicable and business-like as possible.

France.—M. Guizot has noticed the remaksr of Mr. Polk's message relative to war and Texas.

M. Guizot had accordingly felt surprised at the language used by the President in his message, and he had considered it his duty to claim in reply for France an entire independence of action. He next examined the commercial reasons which had induced France to recognize the independence of Texas in 1838, and rendered her anxious to maintain it in 1845.—The political considerations had been of a still greater weight. There were at present, he said, three powerful nations intent on aggrandizing beyond measure their territories—England Russia and the U. States.

France was not extending her dominions.—In Africa she had made a conquest it was her interest and honor to preserve, but the bounds of which she would not overstep. It was of the highest importance to France that those three nations should balance each other's power, and that none of them should obtain a preponderating influence. She was consequently interested in protecting the independence of the American States.

ALTERATION OF DUTIES ON AMERICAN PRODUCE.

Our American readers will find, on a reference to another column, that the British Ministry proposes to make important reductions on many of the articles exported from America to England. We hope to see a similar spirit manifested by the Cabinet at Washington. The alterations comprise:

	PREVIOUS DUTY.	REDUCED TO
Bacon,	14s per cwt.	Free
Beef, fresh,	8s do.	Free
Beef, salted,	8s do.	Free
Hay,	16s per load	Free
Hides,	2s per lb.	Free
Meat,	8s per cwt.	Free
Pork,	8s do.	Free
Buckwheat,	———	1s pr quarter
Candles, Tallow,	10s per cwt.	5s per cwt.
Cheese	10s 6d do.	5s do.
Clocks,	20 per cent.	10 per cent
Hams,	14s per cwt.	7s per cwt.
Hops,	90s do.	45s do.
Indian Corn,	heavy duty,	1s per quarter
Rice,	6s per cwt.	1s do.
Tallow,	3s 2d per cwt.	1s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL Jan. 24.—Average price of Grain: Wheat, 557; Barley 318; Oats, 2110; Rye, 378; *Beans*, 361; Peas, 368.

At Liverpool, 29th ult. U. S. sweet Flour is quoted at 29s.

PROVISIONS.—Lard is more inquired after, at improved prices; Hams are scarce, and more inquired after. American Beef is selling to a fair extent; considerable arrivals are expected. Not much doing in Pork.

COTTON.—On the 31st ultimo. large public sales commenced; the quantity offered consisted of 9,200, bales Surat, 3,500 Madras, and 660 Bengal; of the former about 1,253 sold at 2½ to 5-8 d. to 3¾ good fair, being about 1-4d cheaper for the ordkirds; of the market about 1,300 bales sold at 2¾d to 3¼d; for mid. Western to fair Tinnevelloy, and of Bengal 60 bales found buyers at 3¼d to 3¼d per pound.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET.—There has been a numerous attendance of buyers at our public

sales, just concluded, and for Colonial and other fine Wools the competition was very animated throughout. The Australians were a fair parcel, & were taken readily at an advance of fully 2d per lb. on the prices of our last Nov. sales, or the London sales in October. The United States Wool attracted considerable notice. At the last sales a good deal was offered, but, being then imperfectly known to the trade, very little progress could be made in sales.

THE IRON TRADE, Birmingham, Jan. 8.—The prices to-day remained firm, with a decided tendency to a rise in all descriptions of iron. At the Wolverhamton meeting a fortnight ago, bar iron was understood to be £10 por ton. This price was firmly maintained to-day.

There are many other articles manufactured by the American artizan, which may be exported to England with advantage, provided this new Tariff is fully carried out.

From our Texas Correspondent.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS,
12th February, 1846.

My Dear Sir:—The camps of the several corps of army present an appearance of the greatest activity—the note of preparation for field service has been sounded—orders have been issued requiring the troops to be in readiness at short notice for a "field movement," every branch of the staff is diligently employed in making the necessary arrangements—the Quarter Master's department, in completing and equipping the baggage train, which I understand will consist of more than *three hundred* wagons, 1,500 mules, and 400 yoke of oxen—the Commissaries in furnishing supplies.

The Artillery, always the most tedious and difficult part of our army to organize and equip, is now nearly complete—a siege battery only being required to enable us to move.

The Light Artillery, the Dragoons and the several Brigades of Infantry, are actively engaged in the various *drills* of their respective arms; and a *stranger*, approaching our camp for the first time, at the hour of morning drill, might imagine that we had really met the enemy, and a sharp combat had commenced. The scattering fire of the "skirmishers" followed by the heavy rolling fire of musketry from several regiments of infantry—the deep booming of the artillery—the loud shouts of charging squadrons of dragoons, mingled with the deep notes of the horse artillery bugles, as it dashes across the plateau to obtain a commanding position from which to deliver its *devastating* fire; all reminds one of the thrilling description of some real battle field.

Thus passes the morning hour, and the troops retire to the camp, exhausted with their gallant conduct upon a bloodless field.

The army will not probably move before the first of March, in consequence of the almost impassible state of the prairies, caused by excessive rains upon a clay soil; but as soon as the country will permit wagons to pass over it, the army will be put in motion for the Rio Bravo del Norte, in three divisions, (it is believed.)—the *advance*, under General Worth, consisting of his own brigade of infantry, the horse artillery, and (probably) one squadron of dragoons;—the remainder of the artillery, dragoons, and infantry, following in quick succession, to support him if attacked.

Whether the Mexicans will permit us to occupy the left bank of the del Norte, *quietly*, is a problem which experiment alone can solve, but if credit is to be given to one-tenth of the reports of Mexican *strength* and their *determination* to resist our further *advance*, we may expect to be *totally overwhelmed*. The traders report that 12,000 men are being concentrated on Metamoras, 4000 of which are *choice* troops from the city of Mexico. To oppose which we cannot carry into the field more than 3000 effective men, of all arms, (artillery, dragoons, and infantry.)

I do not believe, however, we have any thing to fear from this people. Poor distractected country! Rent by revolution after revolution, and scourged by tyrant following tyrant, until she is *utterly exhausted* and ready to become the prey of any ambitious neighbor.

I suppose the Gulf squadron will co-operate with us, though I have not heard that orders to that effect have been issued. But why not blockade Vera Cruz at once, and demand of the government *de facto*, (no matter who may be at its head,) a speedy adjustment of all matters of *indemnity* and *boundary*? I told you last fall that nothing could be accomplished by waiting *here*. Texas has already tried the "*masterly inactivity*" tactics, and what has she obtained? Nothing but a continued *state* of hostility for nearly ten years. Shall we follow her example? I trust not—on the contrary, I say, send down your Navy here—make a levy of 5,000 riflemen, fill the ranks of your present army, and I will answer for it, we shall then have *peace*, and such a *boundary* as we desire, and not till then.

I am, very respectfully
and sincerely your friend,
*. *. *.

CARD.

The undersigned, passengers on the Steam Packet C. Vanderbilt, from Charleston to Wilmington, on the night of the 18th February, deeply impressed with the manly services and seamanlike conduct of Captain Thomas Marshall, and his Officers, exhibited in successfully encounteriug a most terrific gale, would take this method of expressing to Captain Marshall their high estimation of his abilities, and their heartfelt thanks for his exertions on that occasion.

A. McBryde, Montgomery, Ala.; George Cowles, do.; Richard Root, do.; F. P. Dubosg, Philadelphia; R. S. Hunt, Greensboro'. Ala.; H. A. Toler, New York; D. Adams, Columbus, Geo; G. W. Woodruff, do., James Kyle, do.; F. S. Johnson, Clinton, Geo.; C. Hutchings, do.; G. Pope, New York; Dr. P. N. Butler, Beaufort, S. C.; John W. Clark, Macon, Geo.; A. Williams, New York; John Trenor, Millidgeville, Geo.; Edward Woodruff, Macon, Geo.; David Maginnis, Philadelphia; H. H. Stutesbury, do.; D. Heidt, Savannah, Geo.; A. Wolfe, Mobile, Ala.; H. Nelson, Vicksburg, Miss.; A. S. Gillet, do., J. G. Stearnes, N. J.; Wm. M. Young, Savannah, Geo.; George Newton, N. C.; Alex. McGuire, Scotland; Thos. C. Peck, Columbia, S. C.

The Temptation.—Wilson in the Planter's says that when Martin's painting of the temptation of Adam and Eve was being exhibited in New Orleans, which represented our maternal ancestor—in the most beautiful of created things—in the act of presenting the forbidden fruit to Adam, with the serpent looking intently with glaring eyes from among the branches of the tree of Knowledge, each night the exhibition room was crowded with spectators, and the utmost silence prevailed in the absorbing contemplation of this masterly creation of art. On one of these occasions, two Kentuckians, who occupied seats in the rear of the audience, were overheard to hold the following soliloquy:

"I say John, it was a tarnation unfortunate thing for us that the old fellow eat that 'ere apple."

"Unfortunate! well, may be so; but how the d——l could he help it? Darn my buttons if I wouldn't a' swaller'd the bloody snake, and made no bones of it, if that'ere gal had a' ask'd me!"

A New Brick Machine.—We examined on Saturday last a new brick Machine, constructed by Culbertson, McMillan & Co., which appears to be a great improvement upon any thing of the kind which has yet been attempted.—In fact it differs entirely in principle from any we have before seen or heard of.

The clay in a crude state is thrown with a shovel into a hopper, in which a mill or pulverizer, placed over the upper press-wheel in such a manner as to discharge the clay into the moulds on both sides of the press-wheel. The moulds being filled in this manner with pulverized clay, pass under the press-wheel twice—giving the brick a double pressure, and shaving them smooth by means of a knife attached to the machine. The bricks are then thrown out of the moulds by an admirable contrivance on a table set at each end of the machine, at the rate, the proprietors say, of 5000 per hour, sufficiently hard to be stacked in the kiln. As the whole works will be under cover they can work as well in rainy and foul weather as when dry.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

Smith O'Brian and Oregon.—The great leader of the Irish people, second only in influence to O'Connell, made, at the last meeting of the Association, one of the most noble displays of manly eloquence ever uttered in Conciliation Hall.—After treating on a variety of topics conversant with the business of the day, he advanced to the present belligerent attitude of Great Britain towards America, and openly declared that Irishmen had sanctioned and sustained England in her unjust wars, and that such would not be the case any longer; then quoting the Edinburg Review, to show that the claim of England was no better than that of the United States, he declared in the name of the Irish people, that if England should obstinately persist in wanton waste of blood and treasure, for the barren waste of Oregon, the Irish people should not be any party to the injustice!—This is a most remarkable speech, coming from a gentleman of Smith O'Brian's well known firmness, influence and great property. This has produced a great sensation. Should Ireland be able to preserve an inflexible neutrality, England cannot, will not go to war for one year.

Dublin correspondence of the Tribune.

GOOD FARMING.

The Upper Mississippian, publishes the following facts in regard to the produce of the farm of Nazro and Elisha P. Reynolds, about six miles from Rock Island, Ill. Their crop is as follows:

Wheat, winter,	3850 bush.
do spring,	400
Total amount of wheat,	4250
Corn,	3000
Oats,	500
Potatoes,	300
Beef,	lbs. 12000
Pork,	8500

Forty-three calves: eighty shoats; and four colts.

Cut, cured and stacked 300 tons of hay, which is all needed for the farm stock on the farm, besides lots of provender.

This farm has under cultivation, three hundred acres. Fall wheat sowed, two hundred.

NOW WHAT IS THE WORTH?

We will estimate every thing low.

Wheat, at 55 cents, is	$2,117 50
Corn at 15 cents,	450 00
Oats at 20 cents,	100 00
Potatoes at 20 cents,	60 00
Beef at 3 cents,	360 00
Pork at 3¼ cents,	276 25
Forty-three calves at $3 per head,	129 00
Eighty shoats at $1 per head,	80 00
Four colts at $10 per head,	40 00
Three hundred tons of hay at $1 75 per ton,	525 00
Amount.	$4,137 75

What farmer in Missouri has a crop equal to this one?

A man's life saved by a newspaper!—Mr. Samual Waite was sitting in Wilson's drug-store, Portland, Maine, reading the Argus, when a chamicle process was going on, which produced an explosion, scattering burning liquid in every direction: the newspaper operated as a shield to his face and neck, and thereby saved his life—other portions of his body were severely burned, and his clothes nearly burnt off.

Jour. Com.

A country woman seeing in a music shop window "Wanted a wife," stepped into the shop and said—"Ye're wantin' a wife, aw see, an' my dawter Mary's wantin' a husband; sae mebby ye can byeth besuited." The shopkeeper, taken aback by so abrupt a "popping of the question," was for some time a loss for an answer, but at length explained that it was not a partner for life he wanted, but a purchaser for a piece of music.

Louisiana Election.—All the parishes in Louisiana, except three, have been heard from, JOHNSON'S majority (dem. for Governor) is 2568; LANDRY'S (Lieut. Gov.) 1150. The *Delta* sums up the strength of parties in the Legislature thus:—Senate, 20 Democrats, 12 whigs; House, 53 democrats, 45 whigs.

DIED,

In this town, on the 20th inst., Edward Hall, son of Mr. O. G. Parsley, aged 5 months and 28 days.

Near Raleigh, on the 12th instant, Captain Thomas G. Scott, for many years Postmaster of that city. He was a member of the "Petersburg Volunteers" during the last war.

In Salisbury, on the 10th instant, Duncan Alexander, infant son of the Rev. Thomas F. Davis.

In Pensacola, Florida, on the first inst., Mrs. Ann Elizebeth Jordan, wife of Hon. Dillon Jordan, and daughter of the late James McRackan, of Fayetteville, in the 37th year of her age.

In Rowan, Mrs. Flementine Watson, wife of Mr. John Watson.

In Charlotte, Mr. John McCuett, in the 22d year of his age.

Near Yanceyville, Mrs. Mary Mebane, wife of James Mebane, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 21.

There has been very little trade this week—not enough to vary our quotations. Cotton remains at 6½ to 6¾. Flour plenty and no change. Corn still at 80 cts. Oats very plenty and at a decline. All other articles without material change.

North Carolinian.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Feb. 21.

Rice.—Sale of 2000 casks at 3½ to 3¾.

Rough Rice.—Sales 6000 bushels prime at 1 12½.

Grain.—The receipts of the week of Corn have again been heavy, amounting to over 17000 bushels, principally N. Carolina, and 1700 bags (2½ bushels each) western. The former has been disposed of at from 60 to 63 for a common article and from 65 to 70 for white provision. The latter, of rather a mixed quality, we understood to have brought in the vicinity of 65 cts, bags included.

Pease—The receipts of Pease amount to 2550 bushel North Corolina, sold at 68 a 70 cts.

Oats—220 bushels Md. and Virginia Oats, brought 45 a 46.

Bacon—Prices of Sides and Shoulders have somewhat declined, at the same time that the demand for both is very limited. For the former 7½ a 7¾—and for the latter 6½ a 6¾ is willingly accepted by holders. Hams are also in but little demand and prices very unsettled.

Lard—A lot of new Western brought 8 cts, while an old article can be had at 7½.

Salt—The arrivals of the week amount to about 2000 sacks Liverpool a small quantity of which has only been sold at $1,06.

NEW YORK MARKET—Feb 21.

Naval Stores—The accounts from England which we publish to-day, are unfavorable for Naval Stores generally, (excepting Tar,) and prices there had farther receded. The market here has remained inactive for Turpentine, with occasional small sales at some reduction from the general asking rate, though the effect of the above advices has not yet been made manifest no transactions having taken place since their reception. We have only to notice sales 500 bbls. Newbern Turpentine, on private terms; and some Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 62½ a 63 cents, cash, and 65 4 mos.

Rice—The recent advices from Europe have thus far had no effect upon the market. Some of the holders are willing to sell at the current rates previous to the arrival of the steamer, while others anticipate an advance. The sales since Wednesday morning, embrace 340 tierces at $3,75 a $4,25, cash for fair to good qualities—prime is still held firmly at $4,50.

Arrvials at the Hanover House since last Thursday

J J Thomas	N C	B Laspeyre	N C
D Underwood	do	D L Russell	do
S Wooten	do	B Johnson	do
W S Langdon	do	J G Pickett and lady	do
J Dillingham	S C	Z Smith	do
Maj W W Eaton	N Y	W H Whitlad and son	do
C C Williams	Fla	H M Cowan	do
F W Wilkinson	Va	H Williams	do
J Register	N C	Thomas H Ashe & lady	do
A Sellers	do	C Montague	do
A Peterson	do	A Waddell	do
J C Fardren	Ga	O M Chesnutt	do
C H Higden	do	B Williams	do
S Abeles	Missouri	Dr S B Everitte	do
T N Bond	Ga	J McCloud	do
S S Biddle	N C	W B Southerland	do

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

A H Tappen	N Y	Thomas C Smith,	Bladen
W M Peck	do	H Waldslein	New York
A Fobes	do	J C McFarlane	
George Greene	do	J Johnson	Fayetteville
H W Burgwin,	Brunswick	John M Hasskins,	Enfield
Mrs Jordan and servant,	do	W W Pierce	Warsaw
Wm Brinkley	do	—— Griswold	Goldsboro'
N F Nixon	New Hanover	Louis Endge	Baltimore
A Nixon	do	B Murphy	Philad
James McDaniel	Jones	James T Lewis	N Y
Nathan McDaniel	do	Mr Hughes	Onslow
A Sellers,	New Hanover	J Strong	Boston
L Bars	Ga	David Jones,	N C
N L McCready	N Y		

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLE SALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,	8	a	8½
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	6½	a	7
Western,		a	—
BEESWAX,	25	a	27
BUTTER,	14	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	65	a	70
" Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	7 00	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	90	a	1 12½
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8	a	
Western,		a	
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	12 00	a	12 50
wide, do.	7 00	a	7 50
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber,	4 75	a	5 50
MOLASSES, W. I.	21	a	
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	4 50
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	4 00
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,	half price		
Tar,		a	1 80
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 37½
Rosin No. 1,	1 55	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	70	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	60
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	70	a	
Black eye,	70	a	
Cow,	60	a	—
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,		a	15 00
Prime,		a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
RICE,	4 25	a	4 50
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	35	a	50
Liverpool, sack,	1 25	a	1 35
SOAP,	4	a	5½
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	3 00
contract,		a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	32	a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	27	a	31
Apple Brandy,		a	45
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	— —	a	— —
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,		a	12 00
dressed,	10 00	a	11 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6¾	a	7¼
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¾	pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	¾	" "
" " Boston,	¾	" "

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 30 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 12½ per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale,
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

To Boston and Philadelphia, Naval Stores, 40 cents per bbl.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 26.

TURPENTINE—$4 for soft and $2 to $2 05 for Hard. sales have been made this week at $4 10 for soft & $2 10 for hard. There is at present a slight depression in the market. Some little enquiry for Tar—price ranging from $1 60 to $1 70. Last sales $1,70—not much arriving.

LUMBER & TIMBER.—Our quotations above will shew the average for all descriptions of Lumber and Timber. The market is well supplied with both articles and sales are dull. No change.

STAVES—Red oak hhd. dressed, are extremely dull: $10 is all that has been offered to-day.—White oak bbl., rough, firm at 15 a $16.

CORN—No arrival since last week; quotations nominal.

BACON—The market continues well supplied, and Shoulders have declined a shade lower—see quotations. A lot of 6000 lbs. (old) Western Shoulders brought 4½ cents at auction a few days since.

HAY—50 bales Philadelphia Hay at auction, went off at 75 and 90c.

MACKEREL—50 bbls No. 3 Mackerel, sold a few days since, brought $3 90 per bbl.

WHISKEY—A lot of 75 bbls New Orleans Whiskey, at auction, brought 27 cents.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Feb 21—Barque Benj Adams, Adams, Porto Rico, to E Dickinson.

schr A R Thompson, Ireland, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

schr Waccamaw, Vincent, Charleston, to Russell & Gammell.

23—schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown.

The Gordon and R W Brown have come up from quarantine.

25—brig Orb, Gillpatrick, Porto Rico, to E Dickinson.

CLEARED.

Feb 20—brig Cygnet, Kinney, New York, by G W Davis.

21—Br brig Mary Abagail, Goudy, Barbadoes, by C D Eilis & Co.

23—Brig Lycoming, Luther, Matanzas, by Russell & Gammell.

brig Mary Jane, Lermond, Berbice, by Russell & Gammell.

schr Patmos, Townsend, Charleston, by Russell & Gammell.

24—brig Charles Henry, Bishop, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

Br brig Enchantress, Lewis, Antigua, by G W Davis.

brig Curacoa, Higgins, Curacoa, by P K Dickinson.

25—brig Angeline, Linscott, Jamaica, by E Dickinson

brig Baltic, Stinchfield, Guadaloupe, by E Dickinson.

27—brig Llewellyn, Gould, *Berbice*, by E Dickinson.

TO MERCHANTS,
Physicians, and Others.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYESTUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdegris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2¾ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, *Druggist.*

No. 152 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Balt.. & Ohio R. R. Depot, Batimore.

Baltimore, February 18, 1846 24-3m

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday of County Court, at the Court-house in Wilmington, 210 or 225 acres of LAND on the Sound, adjouning Doct. Jno. Hill's. It is pleasantly situated for a summer residence, and one half of said land is good to clear for Corn or Ground Peas. MILES COSTIN.

Feb. 27th, 1846. 24 2t.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will receive proposals, until the first of April, for enclosing the Jail of this (Bladen) County, with a brick wall. It will require to be two feet thick, 28 by 38 feet, and 11 feet in height, gables to correspond and be covered with a good roof of Cypress or Juniper Shingles. There will also be required forty bars of iron, 1½ inches square, for windows; of which there will be eight; a door of ordinary strength only required.

All of the materials to be of the best quality, and bond and security for the faithful performance of the work required.

WM. J. COWAN, } *Commissioners.*
H. H. ROBINSON, }
Feb 27, 1846 24-3t

For Sale.

ON THURSDAY the 19th of March next, a large number of valuable SLAVES, will be sold at the residence of James B. Shine, in Brunswick county. The said slaves will be sold for cash, for the purpose of paying sundry debts specified in a mortgage executed by James B. Shine in favor of the subscriber.

DANIEL Y. SHINE.

February 27th, 1846. 24-3t.

Bernard & Co.,
OFFER FOR SALE,

FAYETTEVILLE superfine Flour, Bacon, Corn, Pease, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Cheese, Salt, Nails, Tobacco, &c. &c.

DAILY EXPECTED FROM NEW YORK.

St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars, Rio and Java Coffee, an assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the Spring and Summer, Woodware, Hard ware, Baskets, &c.

February 27th, 1846. 24-3t.

TO RENT.

A STORE HOUSE at Taylor's Bridge, for this year, on low terms. A good stand to barter Groceries, &c., for Naval Stores.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber. Address by letter to Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, N. C. P. MURPHY.

Jan. 16, 1846 18tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

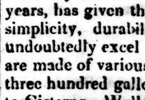
He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

ROTARY PUMPS!!!

THE subscribers would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity to their Rotary Pump, now exhibited at Messrs. Hart & Polleys, Front street, an article which for 12 years, has given the most entire satisfaction. For simplicity, durability and ease of working, they undoubtedly excel any other Pump in use. They are made of various sizes, to discharge from ten to three hundred gallons per minute, and are adapted to Cisterns, Wells, Ships, Steamboats, Railroad Stations, Factories, Distilleries, &c. &c. These Pumps will not only raise water from Wells and Cisterns, but will force it to an elevation of one hundred feet, to be used in upper stories for washing, bathing and other purposes.

E. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

January 23, 1846 19-tf

Molasses.

30 HHDS. *new crop* Porto Rico, very superior. 50 hhds. Trinidad. For sale by

J9 BARRY & BRYANT.

HANOVER HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive *Boarders* on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. The HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.

Sept 19, 1845 22-tf

PATENT MACHINE
FOR DIGGING GROUND NUTS.

THE subscriber, having invented a machine to be worked by horses for the purpose of digging Ground Nuts, for which he is about to take out a patent right, would take this method of warning the community, that he will oppose by all lawful means, any other person from obtaining a similar right, as he is the sole inventor.

He would also inform the public, that he expects to be able in a short time to supply those who may desire it, with specimens of this labor saving machine. He used it the past season in getting out his own crop; and, can candidly say, that it is at least a saving of one hundred per cent on the old mode of getting out Ground Nuts.

D. R. GORNTO.

TOPSAIL SOUND, 12 miles East of Wilmington, N. C.

January 23, 1846 19-4t*

J. LEONARD,
BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846. 26-1y

COAL.

RED ASHE COAL to arrive per P. B. Savery from Philadelphia. For sale by

F20 2tis D. W. WOOD.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

New Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up in the most comfortable manner for the reception of BOARDERS. His rooms are neat and airy. His table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make those who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial.

G. W. STYRON.

Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1846 22-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE
MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of Tilly & Foster was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1846. All persons indebted to the above firm, are notified to come forward and pay up forthwith; otherwise, their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Joseph M. Tilly will settle the business of the firm.

J. M. TILLY,
T. J. FOSTER.

F13, 22-3t

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop Molasses, just received and for sale by

F13 BARRY & BRYANT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles received by recent arrivals:

28 bags prime Rio Coffee;	50 boxes Soap;
12 bbls prime P R Sugar;	10 bbls Mess Pork;
4 hhds P R Molasses;	12 casks of Cheese;
50 half bbls super Canal Flour;	3 boxes Tobacco;
10 bbls super Canal Flour;	40 bbls Whiskey;
5 boxes Sperm Candles;	10 bbls Gin;
10 boxes Mould Candles;	
10,000 Segars, various qualities;	
10 baxes Table Salt, (60 cases in a box,)	

together with an assortment of domestics.

F13 22 JOHN S. RICHARDS.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir. I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse.—Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics, but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing, consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, done away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs, and gave them, and the entire system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it. I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last, will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

Duplin County N. C. } J. P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. }

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true,' and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, AGENT.

F13 22-1y Wilmington N. C.

1200 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt,
103 bags coarse fine Liverpool Salt,
50 bbls Onions,
270 bbls white Planting Potatoes,
50 " Beets, 15 bbls Turnips,
15 " Carrots, 60 " N. E. Rum,
5 " No. 1 Mackerel,
2 " No. 2 do 100 bales Hay,
111 bags Rio Coffee. For sale by

J23] BARRY & BRYANT.

1855 BUSHELS of Tyrell county—a handsome article—for sale by

F13, 22 WM. COOKE.

☞ The following article was in type last week, but was crowded out. We give it to-day for the benefit of those of our readers who have not heard or seen any account of the battle between the British and French squadrons and the natives of the Argentines:

THE WAR OF THE PARANA.

The ship *Courier*, Capt. Wolfe, arrived at New York on Saturday from Rio Janerio, whence she sailed on the 29th of December. We are indebted to the New York *Herald* of the 8th inst. for the news by this arrival.

The U. S. frigate Congress, Commodore Stockton, arrived at Rio on the 20th December, fifty days from Norfolk. The U. S. ship Plymouth, Commodore Henry; the frigate Raritan, Captain Gregory; and brig Bainbridge, Commander S. Pennington, were also at Rio.

The advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 14th December. The official account of the battle of the Parana, rendered to the Argentine Government, states as follows:

On the 19th, the enemy prepared to attack, and on the 20th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the whole squadron manœuvred skilfully before the batteries. First in line were four brigs of war, one English and three French—in the centre, the steamers Fulton, Gorgon and Firebrand, and in the rear two corvettes and two brigs.

At half past 9, A M., the General being at the head of the forces of the batteries, the national hymn of the Argentine Confederation was sung, the drums rolled, and the combat commenced.

The enemy made his attack with gallant intrepidity, with a force of 113 cannons, of the calibre of 24, 32, 48, 64 and 80 pounders, sustaining, without the intermission of a single instant, a well directed, quick and destructive fire of his whole line on the front and flank of our batteries.

To this brisk attack the batteries opposed the vigorous fire of 35 pieces of the calibre of 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18 and 24, and the Argentine soldiers their heroic breasts on the esplanades. They, and the first among them the General, disputed the dangers of the fight and the honor of sustaining the dignity of the Argentine flag. After 8 hours of a bloody fight, courageously sustained on both sides, the overpowering fire of the enemy silenced our guns, destroyed the parapets, and our artillery men fired their last cartridges, all our ammunition being thus consumed.

The forces then proceeded to land, and after some more hard fighting effected their object and the Argentine forces retreated.

As to the loss, the report acknowledges but 150 killed and 100 wounded on the side of the Argentines. For the other side, it says:

The enemies have suffered great loss in killed. They were seen continually throwing from their vessels the dead bodies, which were floating down the waters of the Parana; this number of their casualities is estimated to exceed double that of ours. Three of their vessels were put *hors du combat*, and the remainder have suffered considerable damages in their spars, sails and hulks.

From the Buenos Ayres Packet, Dec. 13.

THE BATTLE OF PARANA.

"Nothing in an official shape from the Anglo-French commanders in the Parana, with respect to the Battle of Obligado, has yet come to hand, but the Montevideo journals, notwithstanding their habitual mendacity, afford evidence enough that there was nothing exaggerated in the report of the Argentine General. It is acknowledged that the fire lasted nine hours, and that several vessels of the combined fleet were literally riddled with shot, including the purloined Argentino brig San Martin, under French colors, the British brigantine Dolphin, and the French steamer Fulton. And though great anxiety is evinced to make light of the loss suffered by the "allies," from the number of officers allowed to have been killed, and the wounded known to have been landed at Montevideo, Martin Garcia and Colonia, it is evident that it must have been very severe. Be this as it may, it is clear that the resistance opposed by the batteries of Obligado against such overwhelming odds, was in the highest degree heroic, with such as neither England nor France singly ever met with before since the last general peace. It is also indubitable, that had the Argentine Government employed the means at its disposal—had the cannon been of a larger calibre—or even had the ammunition held out—the result would have been far more disastrous to the combined squadron, if even it escaped the ignominy of defeat."

There was evidently hard fighting, and the glory is by no means on the side of the assailants. Nor does the Argentine Government show any symptoms of submission. Armed forces bristled on the banks of the Parana, ready to renew the struggle on the first opportunity. The hostile fleet was making its way up the river amid difficulties and dangers, and if the same spirit continues to animate the republicans, it is very likely never to get back again.

In the article we copied yesterday, the purpose of this English and French invasion was explained to be, to open a free commercial intercourse with the Republic of Paraguay, situated high up the river, and having no other outlet. It is known that this State was originally part of the Argentine Confederacy. It is still claimed as such, its independence never having been acknowledged. This circumstance complicates the affair, as it serves as the pretext for a very severe decree issued by the Argentine Government, declaring all the merchant ships of whatever nation, that have accompanied the hostile fleet with intent to take advantage of the opening of the trade of Paraguay, liable to seizure and confiscation, and their officers and men to the treatment of *pirates*. The merchant vessels accompanying the fleet, are about half of them from the United States, and if this decree is more than a threat, they are most decidedly in a bad box. To call them pirates seems rather hard,—still harder to hang them as such. But it is scarcely easier to give them any other name. They belong to countries at peace with the Argentine Confederacy; they have penetrated its acknowledged territory against its positive prohibition; and they have done this under the protection of a hostile fleet, forcing its way at the cannon's mouth. What are they, then? Can they claim the protection of their own Government, if they are captured? However it is likely they rested their hope of impunity on the certainty of the success of the invading force,—a certainty that has been considerably shaken by the result of the first battle. We wish them a safe deliverance. But if they should get hanged, they may take this consolation, that very probably they deserved it.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A cute Yankee of Woonsocket has made a *bona* fide *whistle* of a pigs tail! The animal in these parts, generally makes a whistle of his nose without the aid of a Yankee.

100 CASKS Nails, assorted, daily expected, and for sale by
F13 22 JOHN S. RICHARDS.

Just Received.

20 DOZEN Steel Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
40 cast Ploughs, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, extra Bars and Shears,
6 dozen "Collins" boxing Axes,
6 " " Kentucky do
12 " Georgia long Bitts,
4 " Ames' Spades and Shovels,
A general assortment of Cooper's Tools.

ALSO.

30 bags Laguira Coffee,
50 " Rio do
10 " Java do
25 " St. Domingo Coffee,
2 hhds best St. Croix Sugar,
2 " " Porto Rico do
Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
Cheese, Tea, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, &c.
J23] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Just Received.

300 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
200 lbs Live Geese Feathers,
100 boxes, 20 lbs each, superior Chewing Tobacco.
AND DAILY EXPECTED.
50 bbls Apple Brandy,
50 bbls Whiskey. For sale by
J23 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by
J30, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

SHOES.

10 CASES Shoes and Brogans, assorted, just received and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

CORN AND CORN MEAL.

1500 BUSHELS White Flint Corn, in store. Corn and Corn Meal always on hand. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Wm. COOKE. [F6]

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas,

IN store, and for sale by
J9.] Wm. COOKE.

Mackerel.

50 BBLS. No. 3 just received and for sale by
[F6] BARRY & BRYANT.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply o

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.
Dec. 12, 1845. 13-y.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
		To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Teacher	1	To Ladies	6
To Grocers	2	Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1088	$124.687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191.997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
July 18, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines, ever offered to the public.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.
Wilmington, N. C., D26, 1845. 15-3m

For Sale.

40 BBLS Bleached Winter Strained Lamp Oil,
300 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
50 hhds and 20 bbls Lime,
500 lbs Live Goose Feathers, assorted parcels by C. D. ELLIS & CO.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed, } Woolsey's best.
do Loaf, }
do Powdered, }
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles, } all sizes,
Tallow do }
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
incinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia, and Champegne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroon, and Walnut Catsups.
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,

For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
	80 kegs White Lead
40 brls do. do Pork	20 ½ brls Fulton Market Beef
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	40 M Segars, assorted
25 brls Whiskey	SADDLERY
20 do Rum	Smoked Beef & Tongues
20 do Brandy	Oils and Paints
10 do Gin	Fine Liquors
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	All kinds of Cordage
	A general assortment of Chandlery.
10 casks Cheese	

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.
N28 11-tf

Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
sept 26, 1845 2-tf

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON,
AT HIS OLD STAND
IN MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing.

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st.,
Peirson's old stand.
Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of **R. O. HHD. STAVES** of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 1845.

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will reqnire it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*
W. F. COLLINS.
March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.
March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps,

got up expressly for this market, and warranted for cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found full and complete, consisting of *Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Molskin, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats*, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS;

Fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil, Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

Leather Hat Cases

of every style; common do.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and **Wool Hats**, very cheap, by the dozen.

Planters and others purchasing for negroes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon Skins. October 24, 1845. 6-tf

CHARLES BARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest **STOCKS of GOODS** that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.
October 3, 1845

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels. Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO.—Charriottes, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844 1y1

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous of retiring to Florida, will sell his two PLANTATIONS on Little River, (S. C.,) and the Sea Shore, four miles from the North Carolina line, and immediately on the Road leading from Georgetown to Wilmington. The one whereon he now lives, and West of Little River, contains about **4000** acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good fence. About 40 acres of this is Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, or 1000 to 1200 pounds of cotton. Adjoining this there are about 200 acres of uncleared Swamp of equal quality. On this tract, there is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River, where Turpentine may be shipped at any season of the year that may suit the maker.

The other PLANTATION, adjoining, East of Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about **700** acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and is one of the handsomest and most convenient places for a summer residence on the coast, the house being very near the beach, in open view of the ocean & having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions of the salt water. It also affords one of the best locations for Seine Fishing.

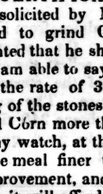
Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see for themselves, as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will take pleasure in giving every information desired.

Terms of sale made known on application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River, S. C. Reference is also given to Dr. Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. JOS. VAUGHT.
November 28th, 1845. 11-tf

The *Newbernian*, Newbern, will give the above three insertions, and forward bill to this office for payment.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,



HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,
100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)
Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞ All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
september 12, 1845 52-6m

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Just Received,

Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing,** which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

Also—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on
CHARLES BARR,
No7 Wilmington, N. C.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls, warranted 10 years old, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.

Daniel Cromley,

BOOT MAKER,

Front-Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

M. VASSAR & CO'S

PALE AND AMBER ALE,

IN hhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17, [5-4tiotf] D. W. WOOD.

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in **LAZARUS'** building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,
40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Mackerel & Alewives.

25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel,
30 do. Alewives; fresh caught, just landed from brig Hogan, from Portland. For sale
N21] by G. W. DAVIS.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandize, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Ca Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected.

200 bales Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,
N28. Water street.

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.
51-12m

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.
V. R. PEIRSON.
sept 19, 1845 1-tf

Liquors.

50 BBLS N. O. Rectified Whiskey,
20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices of provender, we are compelled to raise our price of STABLEAGE, and HORSE FEED, to the following stated prices, viz:

Horse feed, per day, $1 00
do do per month, $15 00
H. R. NIXON,
DAVID THALLY.
Dec 19, 1845. 1-tf